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GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Corsican Brothers." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Siberia." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" Pinafore." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs. Win

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A clew to the author of the explosion of the accident which happened to her on Saturday. == The application for a new trial for the Peltzer brothers, the Brussels murderers, has been refused. === An eruption of Mount Etna is reported. === Freshets have saused much damage in Nova Scotia. - All the Vienna Socialists who have been on trial have been

acquitted of the charge of high treason. DOMESTIC .- The Secretary of the Treasury re turned to Washington yesterday, unimproved in bealth. = A Treasury order was issued suspending the exchange of bonds. ==: The examination of General Brady as a witness in the Star Route trial was concluded; General Sherman was heard as a witness. === Senator Daly introduced in the Legislature a bill to provide New-York with a new aqueduct. === Brooks Johnson, a negro, is susected of the murder of the Misses Judson, at East Hartford, === The trial of New-Orleans Election Commissioners for fraud was begun on Tuesday. Several nominations were sent to the New Jersey Senate last evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The milk-war along the time of the Eric Railroad continued yesterday; in some cases violence was used to prevent the shipment of milk. —— The inquest in the case of William H. Haverstick was continued. Testimony in the Stokes will contest was - Moritz Wetzlar, a leather importer of No. 63 Reade-st., made an assignment. = Superintendent Baker talked to a TRIBUNE reporter about the report of the Assembly Committee on ns. = American Mining Exchange brokers Intend to sue the Mutual Trust Company for an secounting. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dellar (41212 grains), 83.56 cents. Stocks dull but generally a fraction higher.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in ficate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temparature yesterday: Highest, 32°; lowest, 19°; average, 25%.

It is worthy of note that for once legal proceedings have been begun over a will in which no effort will be made to show that the testator was crazy or in any way unfit to dispose of his property. The case is at New-Haven and the sort is against an heir, also an executor, who is chryged with hiding his father's will for six years. There will, of course, be a public ventilation of family secrets and weaknesses; but a pleasing variation from the usual order of things is certain. The man to receive the abase is alive and able to give as good as he

The anxiety felt in loyal England in regard to Queen Victoria, who has been injured by a fall, shared by millions throughout this land. This sovereign lady is especially admired and respected by Americans, not only because she is od woman and a wise ruler (so far as she rules), and because of a long and illustrious THE TRIBUNE heartily approved that recomreign, marked always by qualities that command the highest regard, as well as by constant friendliness toward our people, but also because of the deep sympathy she manifested for the country and the family of President Gar-

touched our hearts, and the first tidings of unprovement in her condition will send a thrill of pleasure and gratitude throughout this Nation.

It does not seem likely that the summer resort business will be greatly increased around New-York during the coming season. Preparations are already making by hotel men for the summer. The remnants of Coney Island are being raked into shape, and the buildings tipped over by the winter's storms are being set up again. But there are no signs as yet that capitalists are seeking to extend their investments along the beaches. In the face of the disappointments of last year and the fact that the Jumbo of hotels at Rockaway will not be opened this summer, this inactivity is not strange. It is to be regretted, however, that enterprise has been checked before the west end of Coney Island, the pleasantest part of it, has been redeemed from the liquor-sellers and keepers of third-class resorts.

Sensible persons will agree with Superintendent Baker in the opinion that what the State prisons need most from this Legislature is to be let alone. Especially is this true in view of the showing which the Superintendent makes for his first year's work. He tells a TRIBUNE reporter that the earnings of the prison will exceed the expenses by over \$17,000. The unwise interference of the demagogues in the Legislature will change this state of affairs another year, however, as they have already reduced the earnings \$100,000 by abolishing the contracts at the Dannemora Prison. It Mr. Baker had not shown himself to be a good Civil Service reformer by refusing to remove any of his subordinates in office, he might have avoided the foolish intermeddling of the Tammany demagogues. Still, he thinks that the majority of the Assembly Committee have acted upon good intentions and he will do his best to enforce any law that may follow their recommendations. But he is significantly silent about the minority report.

There is a glimmer of hope that one or two of the bills at Albany which ought not to become laws will fail. Nothing is to be hoped from the Assembly; but the Senate yesterday exhibited fends his selections of officials? a rather conservative spirit, which is somewhat encouraging. Senator Grady's bill to amend the excise laws by abolishing the civil damages act and the "three bed" clause was temporarily defeated. Without being over-sanguine it may be said that it seems possible that the excise measure which has the approval of the Assembly will be defeated in the Senate. That is the opinion in Albany. The Assembly measure is even worse than Grady's bill. If it should become a law the rum-sellers would constitute a privileged class in this city. Since we cannot get good legislation from this Assembly in regard to liquor-selling, all reputable New-Yorkers will be glad to have none. The laws which we have are not the best; but the greatest fault is in their execution. There is now, however, some little chance of getting them enforced presently. The judges of the General Sessions have announced their readiness to try excise cases, and a committee of persistent and energetic citizens is after the Excise and Police Commissioners to try to get them to do their duty. Unless the Legislature, therefore, wants to make a bad matter very much worse the members will let the excise laws alone.

Nothing in the way of patronage is too small, apparently, for the consideration of the Democrats in the Legislature. The town of New-Lots, in King's County, with its 13,000 inhabitants, has a small police force, under the control of Republican Commissioners elected by the people. At the instigation of Mr. Jacobs the partisan majority in the Senate Tuesday passed a bill to oust these duly elected Republican Commissioners, and to provide similar places for three Democrats, at an extra expense to the town of about \$3,000. The time of the Senate is occupied with petty bills of this kind, interfering with local self-government, while important public measures await its action. The Niagara Falls Park bill, for instance, the prompt passage of which is called for by the best interests of the State, and which would be beneficial to the whole country, has not yet received any consideration in the Senate. It passed the Assembly a week ago, and though advocated by the leading men of both parties outside of the Legislature it has not yet attracted the attention of the Senate. If it were a patronage measure it might have been rushed through both houses and signed by the Governor in a single day, as was the case last week with the bill affecting the Emigration Commission. But as it is a measure for the benefit of the people and not for the politicians alone it will probably have to take its chances with the four or five hundred other bills now on the Senate files.

THE WAY TO BUILD THE NEW AQUEDUCT. This is a good time for the people of New-York to watch this Legislature, and to endeavor by every proper means to influence its action for the right. The bill introduced by Senator Daly yesterday, providing for the construction of a new aqueduct, is the most important measure of the session, so far as the interests of this community are concerned. No pains on the part of the legislators and the people can be too great to make it sure that the plan adopted for enlarging our water supply is the soundest and best possible. We have had a careful, intelligent and thorough report from the commission of citizens appointed by the Mayor. Now it is a matter of the gravest moment that a commission of the right sort shall be made up to take charge of the work. If this immense undertaking is suffered to fall into the hands of jobbers and patronage-mongers, it will prove the monumental steal of the century. The taxpayers of the city and State have suffered grievously from the methods pursued in building the State Capitol and the Brooklyn Bridge; but here is a scheme which in its opportunities for corruption and its temptations to thieves far surpasses either. The estimates for the new aqueduct, dam and reservoir make up the staggering total of \$18,000,000, and these estimates are made on the basis of honest construction. So at the start we confront a certain outlay-even with economy and prudence-much greater than that for the Tweed Court House, the Bridge or the Capitol. With the extravagance, the leaks and the robbery that have made the burdens of these three structures so heavy, we might expect that the twentieth century would open with our aqueduct still incomplete and a crushing addition of \$50,000,000 to our city debt.

The report of the citizens' commission recommended in effect that the work should be put in the hands of an unpartisan, unprejudiced, impartial and disinterested commission mendation, and insisted upon it the very foundation rock on which this construction should be based. Repeatedly before the report was made public, and on the day on which it appeared, this journal urged in the strongest terms that the

will be a credit to the city.

Now let us see how far Senator Daly's bill falls short of what it should be. This measure | is no worse than it was. was prepared by Corporation Counsel Andrews after consultation with city officials, and has some excellent features. It provides that all the work shall be done by contract, and its provisions for acquiring title to land and right of way are thorough and well devised. Proper safeguards as to the responsibility of contractors, the execution of the contracts and the inspection of the work seem to be established. But the bill is at fault in the one great point-by far the most important of all-the composition of the commission which is to decide on the plans and to have charge of carrying them out. This commission it is proposed to make up of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Tax Department, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Commissioner of Public Works, and two persons to be appointed by the Mayer. There will then be seven persons in all. Five of the seven are very well known to the community, as they hold the most important positions in the City Government. It is not too much to say that in only two of the five do the mass of the taxpayers feel complete confidence. The two are Controller Campbell and President Asten of the Tax Department. Of the remaining three, Commissioner Thompson and President Reilly of the Board of Aldermen have never given their fellow-citizens the least reason for believing that they are safe men to clothe with the conduct of a great public enterprise. Mayor Edson is a gentleman of the highest personal character, but what assurance have we as to the character of his successor? Or what as to the Mayor's own independence of partisan demands ? We wonder if he ever reflected that the appointment of the worst thieves in New-York to office in the time of the Tweed Ring could have been defended on precisely the same ground on which he de-The thieves of the Ring were influential and prominent men in the dominant party in the city-the party that carried the elections. Was it therefore proper to appoint them to office in spite of their wellknown lack of every qualification?

The danger in the plan for making up the commission set forth in Senator Daly's bill is just here. If Mayor Edson appoints two persons as members of the commission who are in sympathy with the methods which commend themselves to Mr. Thompson and himself, the commission will be entirely in the control of the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works. These two gentiemen have always shown themselves to be Democratic partisans of an extreme type. What check could Controller Campbell and President Asten then put upon them? With the spirit of partisanship rampant in the commission, what guarantee of honest and prudent management will the taxpayers have ? It is interesting to note that this bill provides for only one Republican in the commission to six Democrats, if the Mayor's appointments are both of Democrats, as would probably be the case. Has the Republican party so small a proportion of the intelligence, property and civic virtue of New-York that it should have only one vote out of seven in a commission of such transcendent

importance as this ? To sum up the matter, this plan gives altogether too much power to politicians and office-holders. A properly constituted commission should certainly contain a majority of serve and with no obligations to factions which they are impatient to repay. Senater Dalyin presenting his bill said that the just and honest expectations of the public must be met, no matter what interest might be offended or what faction or party might be disappointed. He added that the people insisted that this work should be taken outside the domain of politics and carried to completion on purely business principles. Sound and sensible talk that! Nevertheless this bill is not likely to take the work outside the domain of politics. There is altogether too much of Ar. Thompson in it for that. It must be carefully amended after thorough discussion and abundant opportunity for the voice of New-York to be heard. It will not be difficult to make up a commission which will offer far better promise of good results than the proposed body could possibly do. There must be less partisanship and more citizenship about it. The people of New-York can better afford to do without a new aqueduct for many years to come than to give over such an enterprise as this to partisan

THE DYNAMITE SCIENCE.

There is a new science with national schools n every quarter of Europe. It is the science of Dynamite. Each day's budget of cable dispatches contains evidence of the startling progress which its pupils are making in their education. A fortnight ago a premature explosion of chemicals led to the discovery of an organized community of Anarchists in Belgium. About the same time the Spanish detectives arrested twelve hundred members of a secret society in Andalusia, known as "The Black Hand," on charges of complicity in various agrarian murders and dynamite outrages. In Paris, Lyons and other quarters of France, the Socialists have been displaying unwonted activity, so that even M. Rochefort has been forced to appeal to the police for protection from violence. In Geneva, society has been proclaimed an organized infamy by a formidable assemblage of Communists. In England, the crude experiments in dynamite tried at the Liverpool Town Hall, the Salford Barracks, the Mansion House and the office of the leading newspaper have been followed by a terrific explosion in the Government buildings. So successful was this final attempt to diffuse alarm that importance is now attached to the wildest rumors, whether relating to the gasometers at King's Cross or to the deanery of Canterbury. Naturally the Russian Nihilists have been stimulated to fresh exertions by the sympathetic interest in dynamite displayed throughout Europe. Depots of explosives, have been established at St. Petersburg, and the Governor of Moscow has received warning that the Kremlin will be blown up during the coronation ceremonies The dynamite fever seems to have become epidemic in Europe. Governments are harassed with secret dread. A feeling of suspiciousness and panic is diffused through communities that are ordinarily tranquil. In every quarter there are signs of social unrest. Everywhere there is a chilling sense of danger.

There is little indeed in this melancholy exhibit to promote faith in any comfortable gospel of political optimism. Yet it would be a grave error to infer from the destructive tendencies and infectious fear witnessed abroad that the world is any worse than it was. This is not the first time that the dangerous classes have awakened to a consciousness of the

other way. We think public sentiment in New- | had its agrarian tumults. The Middle Age York, outside the number of those who hope had their social revolutions and hideous assassito profit directly or indirectly if the enterprise | nations. Every generation has had its class becomes a big job, is a unit on that point. By hatreds and its outbreaks of fanaticism, no other plan can we secure such a work as whether of belief or unbelief. Human passions have not changed. Men are swayed by them to-day as they have always been. The world

> The only thing that is new is the instrument which the dangerous classes are now employing when they are swayed by their passions Science has furnished them with a most effective agency for creating panics. Dynamite can be handled with facility, is comparatively inexpensive, can be readily manufactured, and in its effects is the most terrific agent ever used by man against man. It enables a small group of conspirators or agitators to undermine the foundations of public confidence. A handful in a canister dropped in some conspicuous spot will diffuse a feeling of uneasiness through a great community. An explosion in the Westminster quarter will exasperate the entire English nation, and at the same time impart to every householder a sense of personal danger. Even in the hands of blustering cowards it becomes a most efficient instrument for territying government and people, for kindling the passions even of a sober nation and widening the breach between one race and another. It arms conscienceless Anarchists and angry desperadoes with the mightiest weapon ever forged for

the enemies of social and political order. Human passions are not new. It is only the science of dynamite that is new; and happily the science of political government is so progressive that the new tool for the old passions oses much of its terror. How free is the population of the great industrial republic in America from the taint of Socialism! How harmless are Anarchists in a France that is republican in its Government and democratic and progressive in its tendencies! How impotent is the Irish science of dynamite in a country where by well-timed concessions a Gladstone has reformed the land system!

COWLEY REDIVIVES.

"I never bargained for being brought into such a plight as this, and I don't mean to take it as quiet as you think." This was the language of Mr. Wackford Squeers after the downfail of Dotheboy's Half. These are also the sentiments of the Rev. Edward Cowley, the disguised woif who was captured in the Shepherd's Fold. There are people who after the crushing exposure of a long course of cruelty, maltreatment and starvation of innocent children would wish to slink away into the utternost depths of obscurity. Not so with Mr. Cowley. His petition, just presented to the Legislature, states n one clau-e that he was convicted by the Court of General Sessions in 1880 of starving little Louis Victor, underwent a term of imprisonment and paid a fine of \$250. In another clause he calmy asks the Legislature to pass a bill annulling the adgment rendered again t him by the Court, reunding his fine and compelling the city to pay the bills incurred by him as manager of the Children's Fold. These amount to \$6,570, and several are alleged to be due to Mr. Cowley himself.

It is not altogether prudent for Mr. Cowiey to bring himself again into prominence. People of an enquiring turn of mind may recall certain ansavory nemories of his past. He was promptly discharged rom his first position as apperintendent of the orginal Shepherd's Fold, which was incorporated in 1868. He started a rival asylum called the Chiliren's Fold, from which he was removed in 1877 on account of stuelty and mismanagement. He then re vived the Shepherd's Fold, which had been broken up in 1877. His attachment to this institution was due to a legislative act of 1871, providing that the city should yearly pay to the Shepherd's Fold \$5,000, regardless of the number of immates. Mr. Cowley and his worthy sponse proved themselves thrifty managers. The revolting testimony at the trial showed how the children were forced to porform tasks far beyond their strength, half starved, and treated with neglect and abuse. Meantime, Mr. men with no parts or personal interests to Cowley vigorously pushed various law suits against the city to secure a share of the public money. If audacity insures success, Mr. Cowley was born to

become a claim agent.

Hedares to talk of additional evidence which will prove his innocence. What evidence can offset that of the pailid, ema tated and suffering children who opfronted him in court three years ago? No, this pretext is painfully transparent. Mr. Cowley was given every opportunity is a fair and impartial trial to prove himself guiltless, and he was unable, as he is now, to confute damning facts. The Legislature has no right to tamper with the verdict of the court and thus put a premium upon rascality. There are many charitable stitutions in the city where children are properly provided for, and it is simple justice to the senevolent men and women who support them that impostors like Cowiey should receive a fasting brand of disgrace. It is only to be regretted that he same view was not entertained by the ecclesiastical court which made a feeble attempt at whitewashing the faithless Shepherd. This petiion shows Mr. Cowley imitating with touching idelity his illustrious prototype of Dotheboy's Hall. He bobs up with a modest request for \$7,000, and remarks, like Mr. Squeecs: number in arithmetic that I know of is number

one, under this here most faral go,"

The erection of several apartment houses in this city of unprecedented height has provoked the inquiry whether it would be judicious to set any limit o the dimensions of such structur a. The subject has been debated by some of the officers connected with the Board of Health. They allege that where buildings are carried so high that the sun never penetrates to the street below, a powerful element n the laws of hygiene is withdrawn. In this country we have never adopted the law of easements as it is understood in England. There it is held that the use and enjoyment of a house with windows overlooking a neighbor's lot entitles the owner, after a certain period, to a right to the light and air over the adjacent ground, and the law will not allow buildings to be erected to a height which will intersect an angle of 45° from the lowest of such windows. In the City of London this principle has been relaxed recently by some judges, and especially by the late Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls and one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. Still the old common-law maxim holds good, "so to use your own as not to mjure another's," and it may be doubted whether the extent to which apartment houses have been carried s not an infringement of the neighbors' rights and a substantial injury to property. Not only is there a damage to owners, but society suffers by the withdrawal of conditions which permit proper ventilation, free currents of air, and the action of sun light, which is in itself a most powerful sanitary agent. At present the building regulations require that a certain area of each block only shall be covered by the building, and it may be reasonably argued that where buildings are carried to double the height of an ordinary house this space reserved should be proportionately increased.

The Detroit Evening News recently reported that Mr. Porter had been sent to England by THE TRIB-UNE "to find or manufacture arguments against Free Trade"; and in answer to Mr. Porter's assertion that the spinners of Dundes, Scotland, receive only eight or nine shillings per week, quotes figures from the tairteenth report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1882, and save: " We find that the wages of British cottonspinners are just about four times as much as Mr. Porter says they receive. Mr. Porter must think that the readers of THE TRIBUNE are fools if he expects them to believe such absurd falsehoods." Mr. Porter was sent abroad for the sole purpose of getting the exact facts. He is a man of unblem-shed repu tution, who has held a number of high official positions, and with ability questioned by no one. Because he tells no welcome truths he is bitterly aswretchedness of their lot and of the glaring ine- sailed by everybody whose political or personal Beld during the eighty days that he lay dying. journal urged in the strongest terms that the wretchedness of their lot and of the glaring ineailed by everybody whose political or personal
Ber kind expressions of personal interest work could not safely be entered upon in any qualities of the social order. Ancient Rome aims these truths hinder. The report of the Massa-

of eye witnesses, but is confessedly a compilation from other reports-those of Consuls, etc. Mr. Porter's statements, on the other hand, are those of a competent, honest investigator, written on the spot, after a visit made solely to get the facts, and hanopered by no instructions save the simple one of giving facts as he finds them. To fair-minded people the petty malice of Free Traders will appear no whit worse than the recklessness of a newspaper which, on the strength of an old report at second hand, imputes intentional falsehood to a sincere and eatnest gentleman.

Theodore Winthrop immortalized the baked beaus of Maine logging camps, but it has been left to the little town of Mason in the same State to produce a dish which may be regarded as the triumph of the bean. Every town office has been filled with a Bean-seven Beans all in one official pod. The citizens may not be learned-they evidently know nothing of Pythagora 's maxim-A fabis abstinetebut they do know beans. Let Boston's bean pots hide their heads. Mason must be recognized as the sprouting place of ail beans.

Thales S. Bliss, who now occupies the seat in the Legislature to which Henry L. Sprague was elected, is evidently as ignorant as he is politically dishonest. In his letter to THE TRIBUNE, in which he attempts to apologize for his occupancy of a stolen seat, he says that "three indisputable facts forever close the mouths of honest Republicans." The first and principal "fact" he states as follows: "The scandalous gerrymandering of the XIIIth Assembly District by a Republican Legistature; to follow its devious boundaries would puzzle the best city surveyor." This tidiculous falsehood Mr. Bliss has the effrontery to call an "indisputable fact." Assembly districts in this city are apportuned by the Boarl of Aldermen and not by the Legislature. The "scanda ous gerrymander" to which Mr. Bliss refers was made by the Democratic Board of Aldermen less than four years ago, and that eminent patriot, "Billy" Sauer, now chairman of the Tammany Hali General Committee, was the chairman of the Board of Supervisors when it made the apportionment. Among the other eminent Democrats then in the Board who voted for this "scandalous gerrymander" were Patrick Keenan, now County Clerk, and Thomas Carroll, now an Alderman. As all the Tammany Aldermen voted for this particular measure, it must have been adopted with the approval of John Kelly. To attack in this "scandalous" way the man and the organization which has given him what little notoriety he has before the public is for Mr. Bliss to add to his ball reputation that "basest of all crimes," ingratitude. It must occur to Mr. Kelly that I ammany Hall has more than wasted its efforts in behalf of Mr. Bless. Is it not about time for the disciplining committee to begin work?

There are two considerations worth noting in connection with the tragedy in the Vienna Flats. One obvious moral, emphasized by almost every murder, is that the penalty for carrying concealed weapons should be made more severe. In most affrays a knock-down blow is the heaviest punishment needed. It is only the suggestive presence of a weapon that induces its use. In this particular case Mr. Conkling was not com-elled to remain a target for statue tes. He could have retired from the room, and doubtless would have done so had his revolver not been ready to his hand. This depiorable affair should also impress upon the landlords of flathouses the necess ty for a stricter supervision of the character of their tenants. Life in flat-houses is becoming the rate rather than the exception, and in the close crowding which this brings about it is more than ever essential to reputable families that such relations as those disclosed in the Vienna Flats should not be allowed.

PERSONAL.

The wl low of Captain Marryat, the novelist, died month at the age of ninety years.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, will go to Eu rope next month and spend the summer there, Mrs. Astor Bristed, nie Sedgewick, is entertaining in Rome this winter. She joined the Roman Catho-lie Church after her husband's death.

Lord Asl.burnham, owner of the tamous MSS., is first consts to Mr. Swinburne, the reet, and to Mr. B. Mitford, who wrote " Tales of Old Japan." The Rev. Edward E. Hale will soon make an extended tour through Mexico. It is said that a book on Mexico as it is will be the result of his visit.

Mr. Henry Irving, the eminent English actor, has

The death at eighty-four of Ludy Johnson, widow of Sir Henry, and daughter of Frederick Philipse, of Philipsburg, N. Y., occurred last month at Edin-

It is stated that Paul Tulane, of New-Jersey, will add \$325,000 to his previous large gift to the city of New-Orleans for educational purposes on condition that his former donations shall be free from

Senator Cameron will go to Harrisburg as soon as he can travel, to see his father. He is sufficiently improved to be able to dictate a few letters each day, and may possibly be able to leave the house Mr. Oliver H. Northeste, a son of Sir Stafford

Northcote, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is engaged to Miss Edith Fish, a daughter of the Hon. Hamilton rish, late Secretary of State of the United States.

General Nathaniel Greene has a monument in Savannah, but strange to say there is nothing on the shaft to tell in whose honor it was erected. It is suggested by the Georgia Historical Society that an ap-propriate inscription be engraved upon it.

Count Duchâtel, who resigned the French Embassy at Vienna because of the expulsion from the army of the Orleans princes, received, as a parting testimonial of imperial regard, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Etienne.

It is said that the Crown Princess of Prussia rec ognizes the fact that liberalism is one of the signs of the times, which even sovereigns must take note of. She said recently to her son's tutor: "In these days princes must be taught to be liberal, otherwise they have no chance."

Lord Granville recently apologized to Mr. Lowell for a short dinner notice to " the most engaged man (as diner-out) in England." air. Lowell very neatly replied that "no notice could be too short which came to the most engaged from the most engaging man."

In a recent lecture Professor Huxley said: "If a man cannot get literary culture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chancer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbs, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writers-I say if he cannot get it out of these writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would essuredly de vote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possees, and, what is still more important and stil' more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision and with lorce and with art. I hancy we are almost the only nation in the world who seem to think that composition comes by nature. The French attend to their own ianguage, the Germans study theirs; but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while."

GENERAL NOTES.

The young Japanese girl, Miss Yamakawa, who was recently president of her class at Vassar, writes from her home to friends in Poughkeepsie that she is again becoming accustomed to the mode of life in Japan. Japanese fashion, but—mark the exception—she cannot bring herself to arrange her hair in the true native style.

The storm of rain and hail which descended upon Troy Monday night played pitiful havoc with the sparrows in a curious way. The rain froze as it fell and coated every limb and twig with ice. The result was that the tough little birds, which generally find no fault with the elements, were either unable to retain their hold or else were frozen to their perches. In the former case they generally found some shelter at last, but in the latter case many of them struggled until they died from exhaustion or wrenched themselves loose at the expense of broken wings and legs, and so troze to death on the ground below.

heads of colleges except two—the Provost of Kings and Biorksten will sing "Cara immagine" from the "Marie " " " asters," there is a curious variety of title at Oxford. | Chenn, who will also sing the canzonetta "Fanctula ch

chasetts Bureau of Statistics is not at all the report | The head of Christchurch is the Dean, who is in fact the Dean of the Cathedral of Oxford; All Souls, Keble, New and Wadham have Wardens: Brasenose, Jesus, and all the Halls, or smaller colleges, have Principals; Easter and Lincoln have Rectors; Oriel, Queens and Worcester have Provosts; Corpus Christi, Magdalen, St. Johns and Trinity have Presidents; University (the oldest college), Balliol and Pembroke have Masters.

A French traveller, recently returned from Siam, gives an account of a new Buddhist temple which has just been completed in Bangkok and which without and within closely resembles a Catholic church, includ-ing an aitar, stained glass, prie-deus and numerous familiar accessories. The guide who conducted the traveller over the building manifested great pride in all its modern appointments. "We have even an organ," said be, "and a better one than any you have in France, for it plays without an organist. We had it made to order by Messrs. Bird & Co., of London; and as you will hear, it plays nothing but the finest sacred muste." Whereupon he turned the handle, and the Frenchman, to his great edification, heard the familiar air which fits the words, "De Madame Angot je suis ia fille."

In a letter to The American Hebrew Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, of this city, who is at present living in Haifa, Palestine, gives some interesting facts about the colonization of Jews in the Holy Land, a subject in which In spite of Turkish official opposition and even stringent decrees, about 1,000 emigrant Jews, mostly Roumanians, have colonized in Palestine; and all of them, by reason of hostility, ignorance and inexperience, are more or less in need of assistance. In some instances thei condition is one of dire bardship and necessity. A few in the early morning, asleep on the straw of his barn, a in the early morning, asleep on the straw of an other, agroup of eight poor women who had been eight days walking from Jaffa, and twenty bours without food. He believes that Paiestine is particularly adapted to agriculture and that the colonists possess the natural requisites for success, if they could only receive temporary aid and direction. "If a committee," he writes, "for the promotion and protection of Jewish colonization in Falestine were formed in America, it would find its workcut out for it at once."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Presidential speculation is much more common at the South than at the North. The interval between one cotton crop and the next one offers the leisure for this amusement which the busy North does not have. It is noticeable that that section brings forward no new candidates, the old list still having the stage. Pendleon, Bayard, David Davis, Justice Field, Thurman, Hendricks, McDonald, Palmer and Randall are discussed and their points gone over for the thousandth time. This threshing of old straw is not likely to further the chances of any of the men mentioned or to encourage the hope that the Democratic party intends to place itself abreast of the time. It is the same old machine with the same old hands at the crank.

The Indiana and Kentucky Democrats are deluding themselves with the hope that they are to be permitted to reap all the fruit of the party's restoration power in the House of Representatives and of the exlected National triumph in 1884. The programme is this: Cartisle is to be Speaker and McDonald is to head the Presidential ticket. What is to be given to the party in the other thirty-six States is not mentioned. There are, perhaps, no two States in the Union where the Democracy is more completely under the control of its reactionary element than it is in Kentucky and Indiana. They exhibit less fiberality and progress there than even the Southern Bourbons show. It would be a final and conclusive proof of the non-progressive character of the Democratic party for it to take its candidates and principles from that locality.

The dispatch which was sent over the country Monday detailing the brutal manner in which a United States Marshal in South Carolina had arrested and imprisened some of the "best citizens" of that State, is poked upon as "fishy." The coloring is laid on so thickly that the motive is apparent. It is deemed highly improbable that any Government officer would take pains to perform his duty in a manner so Mensive as described. The statement doubtless issued from the same source whence came constant appeals to the people to sustain the men accused of violating the election laws and thinly disguised attempts to bring about a conflict between the state and the Government officers.

So long as General Butler is allowed to have his own say he makes a creditable showing as a reformer and ecocomizer. But the moment his statements are examined all his claims vanish into thin air. He asserted, for instance, that he had saved the State \$50 by stopping three newspapers. One of these, The Boston Journal, says that it was never sent to the Goverpor, and that the other two only cost the State \$18. Here is a difference of \$34, or about 65 per cent-a pretty good margin even for a guess. The Journal also examines Butler's reply to the charge that his private secretary travelled with him at the expense of the Stats, and points out how his explanation conflicts with another of his statements. Before General Butler serves out his term as Governor he is likely to be more strongly convinced than ever that the press is a "forty jackass mud power." When Iowa adopted its prohibitory amend-

nent last year it was admitted that an apprepriate field had been found for an impartial trial of the scheme. The character of its population held out the hope that they would intelligently test the question of prohibition, and had it succeeded it would have given a strong impetus to the temperance cause throughout the country.
The declaration by the supreme Court that the amendone thousand wige no two of which are exactly the | ment was null and void was not necessarily fatal if the sense. They have, however, by their id-advised course, done the cause more harm than could have come to it from any other source. The most of their support was derived naturally from the Republican party, but by derived naturally from the Republican party, our making of reemback Weaver the chief shouter in the Temperance camp they have allemated many of their warmest advocates among the Republicans. If they had bided their time and cone on educating the people in their belief, they would probably have been able to carry the amendment next year. But as it is the entinsiasm has cooled and what might have been a certainty is involved in grave doubt.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA-"THE FLYING DUTCH-· MAN."

Wagner's "Flying Datchman" was sung last evening at the Academy, with Mine, Albani as Senta, Signor Ga assi as the Hollander, Signor Menti as Dalando, and Signor Ravelli as Eric. The nouse was not so in ge as might have been anticipated in the case of a work of such importance, so rarely given in New-York. Wagner's texts were so carefully and minutely written with an eye on the music that transiation into Italian constantly injures and sometimes reverses the intention. His music requires much more of the orchestra than can expected from Signor Arciti's band, and the Academy chorus is grotesquely unable to deal with it. The sele parts even cannot be "filly furnished forth" by Mr. Masecon's Italian singers, Signer Ravelli, for instance, in the second act particularly, gave a very odd render ing of Wagner's ideas—the part being altered to suit his own notions of effect—not only by wrong purasing but by addition and omission. Signor Galassi's performance, however, was much more satisfactory, especially in the noble due of the second act.

Mme. Albani's Senta is far the greatest part

which she has yet shown us. Her conception of the character is definite and consistent, and it is wrought out with steady purpose. Since it is known to te one of her strongest purts, it was watched with peculiar interest. The second act was a decided tripeculiar interest. The second set was a declied triumph for her. Her song of the Phantom Ship and the duo which concludes the a.-t were fine types of good dramatic sing ng—thorough, exerth and finished, with vocal powers and qualities higher than Mine. Alband has interest revealed. But it is impossible to say that the performance of Senta at any time rose to about e.g. "a ness. One effect of the Wagner music especially gratifying was the stiffing of the accustomed receits and absurd repetitions of numbers. There was so obviously no possible place for tasse interruptions of the dramatic action that they were scarcely attempted, and when begun were promptly stopped or disregarded.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mrs. Langtry has met with prodigious success

Booth's Theatre, closed this week, will re-open March 26 with "Never Too Late to Mend."

"The Romany Rye" will me reproduced in this city next Monday at the Grand Opera House. Charles Wyndham and his company will reappear at the Union Square Theatre, in the farce of "Brighton," on April 9.

Mile. Gallmeyer will appear at the Thalia Theatre on Thursday and Saturday of this week in "The Seamstress" and "The Gold Uncle."

Mr. Harry Pitt will present his comedy company at the Bijou Opera House—and not, as first pur-posed, at the San Francisco Ministreis' Theatre—on April 16 in " Home."

This is the last week of the season of the San Francisco Ministrels, who will, therefore all be end men next Saturday. Mr. Edouin appears at their Op-era House on the 26th in a new farce called "A Bunch of Kara." "Rigoletto" will be sung at the Academy of

Music on Monday evening, with Muse. Patti as Gilda. The opera on Wednesd y evening will be "L'Etolie du Nord," of which rehearsals are now in procress, and which will be given with new scenery, dresses and appointments, and with Mme. Patti in the part of Caterina. At the second Nilsson concert this evening,

Mme. Nilsson will sing "Ah, perndo!" "Auld Robin Gray" and "La ol darem," with Signor Del Pusate. Mn. Flute," and Faure's "Cruciax" due, with Miss Hope